LAMENT OF A LOCOPOCO.

light the WAR AND CONQUEST PARTY among us re- ' as fast as possible our wants of her.' gard the most happy event of the conclusion of a In times long past Thomas Jefferson said To supply this information, we copy the following * ductions, or prohibits them altogether, it might be from that print on the Atlantic border which has . proper for us to do the same by theirs : first burbeen most zealous in advocating the Conquest and . dening or excluding those productions which they Annexation of the entire Territory and People of . bring here in competition with our own of the Mexico by the United States. We know, by the ' same kind; selecting next such manufactures as and that our Government is saven from a consum- 'the same time we could the soonest furnish to mation which would have been not only disastrous, 'ourselves." but most disreputable and dishonorable to our

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN OF JUNE 5, 1848.

The last and most farcical not of the war drama is ended The patched-up Trist Treaty, concocted in defiance of the instructions of the Executive, and in every way odious to the triumph; shut us from a passage to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; robbed us of the prospective sovereignty of the Pahootings of the Mexican rabble; abandon the ports, capitals, about eight hundred dollars per hogshead and fortresses where her banner has waved so gloriously; give pocketing the contumely of the world, charge herself with lions more squandered for a dishonorable peace!

those heroes whose lives have been periled for an ignominious it progresses; and, finally, that for every dollar you sand wastes and chaparrals of New Mexico, Santa Fe, So. five in the price of your staples. nora, and Upper California, to bivouse among alligators, mosquitees, and Indians, the latter of whom we are bound by this infamous treaty to keep from depredating upon Mexico.

The treaty is ratified ! Let the people chew it as a sweet morsel of taxation and war for perhaps generations to come; for into this wilderness civilization shrinks from penetrating with her enterprise, industry, inventions, and arts, while there is a decent spot of earth leit. Our Senators can now gloat securely over their territorial conquest. They have freed Mexico from the trouble of protecting nearly a million square miles of swamps, desert, and rock-land, which, in the face of all their boasts of fertility and wealth, have in three hundred years accumulated less than 300,000 white inhabitants, and those of a very questionable character.

The treaty is ratified! Mark the glorious boundary wor by this new indemnity. Trace it up the centre of the Rio including natural wealth and products worthy of Palagonia and the African deserts, and savages sufficient to breed Seminole and Creek wars to employ the whole of our grand army for half a century! But we hear no shouts of rejoicing from the American people. Why is this? Ah, the gold, the silver, the cochineal, the pearls, the rich fancy and dye woods, the glorious gardens of tropical fruits, and the inestimable passage from the Gulf to the Pacific, holding the key to the treasures, of India, and commercial supremacy on the globe, all lie south of that adious new boundary. All that was worth having Mexico has saved, and we have taken her territorial scum-Heaven grant it may not give us national scurvy-at a cost of not less than two hundred millions of dollurs and thousands of priceless lives !

For the purposes and interests of the present we have gained nothing but a prospect of bloody Indian wars and expensive territorial settlements; and be it remembered this wilderness have the privilege and are to be protected in the enjoyment of the rights of Mexican citizens, if they do not States. Magnificent treaty ! When England or France opens a passage to the Pacific via Panama or Tehuantepec, as one things? What did Mr. Clay, the leader of protection himor the other will soon do, let the United States console herself self, and all the advocates, ever say whilst they saw no prosthat she got the bay of San Francisco by her Trist treaty! If she finds that she cannot accept of Yucatan because Mexico . Let England propose terms on which she will receive our every description, &c., fact is her magaum bonum of the treaty. Forever be such done so, let us, in the spirit of the age, true to our own inter- lakes and rivers, belonged to him, because he was an American a treaty condemned—a treaty which takes nothing but shame, ests and faithful to our promises and pledges, meet her on can citizen. He and his constituents had an interest in all American people will yet repudiate it by pushing their boundary to where God designed it-Panama on the south, and the Gulf and Oceans on the east and west.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton : On my return to the city, af ter a few weeks' absence, your paper of the 15th of May, containing some remarks on the errors existing in the charts of the northwest coast of California, by Colonel Bayron, was brought to my notice. Although I have no desire to detract from any one, yet I think it due to others, as well as to the United States Exploring Expedition, to place the following facts before the public respecting the errors which did exist in the longitude of this coast, the discovery of which is now claimed to have been first made and the errors corrected by Col. Farmowr, "through a series of astronomical observations across the continent."

Shortly after the publication of Vancouver's charts in 1799 errors were suspected to exist in them (his points had been de termined by lunar observations and several chronometers, which latter performed but indifferently, and from these his results were obtained) from a difference which was found between him and the Spanish surveying vessels, employed at the same time on the coast of California. The amount of error was not, however, truly ascertained until some years after this, when Captain Beechey, of H. B. M. S. the Blossom visited this coast in 1826. His observations were confirmed by Captain De Petit Thouars, in the French frigate La Venus, the export to foreign markets of only one bushel of every by Captain De Petit Phonars, in the French Sir Edward Belcher, the export to foreign margin forty cents to one dollar thirty the price was enhanced from forty cents to one dollar

These corrections were all made on the general charts published by order of Congress in 1844, from the surveys and hundred and thirty-five millions consumed at home. examinations of the Exploring Expedition, and have been in the possession of our ships navigating the Pacific ocean since

By comparing dates it will be perceived that these " discoveries" were known long since, and that the actual amount of error was ascertained some twenty years ago by both the as it has done ;) and it establishes the importance of English and French expeditions, and were published by our reign market practically and in conformity to the theory of own Government in the results of the Exploring Expedition free trade. In this in-tance we see the practical effect on a year prior to the earliest date claimed by Col. Benton as the only a single article; the imagination must supply what the

With great respect, I am, yours, &c. CHARLES WILKES.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1848.

Note by the Editors .- In a matter purely scientific, difference of opinion cannot be any cause did not, considering that noxious to her people, as the Chiof quarrel, nor even of unkind feeling. We publish Capt. Wilkes's Note, as we did Mr. Ben-Ton's, without requiring any other authority than the name of the writer. We cannot, however, repress the obvious remark, that, as Col. FREMONT by competition for our surplus articles, not only to keep the was not in possession of the corrected charts spoken home market alive and steady, but advancing it to the very of by Capt. WILKES, he is still entitled to the merit highest degree of attainment. of having, by means of his astronomical observations, discovered the error, though others also had

ITEMS FOR SOUTHERNERS.

In times long past ALEXANDER HAMILTON said As Europe will not take from us the products of our soil on terms consistent with our interest, (a fortiori, if she refuses some of the most impor-It is fit that our readers should know in what . tant altogether,) the natural remedy is to contract

Peace between the United States and Mexico. "Where a nation imposes high duties on our prowailings of this journal, that all is as it should be, . we take of them in great quantities, and which at

Here we have both Federal and Democratic authority, from high sources, that, if foreign countries tax our products, it is our duty and policy to retaliate. Surely the Democratic party will not call

into question the opinion of THOMAS JEFFERSON. Albeit Mr. Secretary WALKER, in his reports. eloquently discoursed upon free trade, it is true that interests, honor, and integrity of the American people, has England has returned to her corn-laws—"the slidbeen ratified. Mexico and Mackintosh have won a complete ing scale"-und grain is falling, and, by conse-

quence, duties are rising.

Besides, England, whilst boasting of her approxicife; and, for God only knows how long, delayed the glory mation to free trade, (knowing it would be tempoof what will yet be accomplished-the complete supremacy of rary, owing to the famine in Ireland,) did not make Anglo-Saxon liberty, enterprise, art, and industry on the any movement whatever to reduce her duties on North American continent. The United States may now beat our tobacco, which stand at three shillings per the rappel of retreat; recall her victorious armies amid the pound, which is about one thousand per cent., or

But we will not continue the subject, because up the blood-bought trophies of the battle-field; forsake the facts and discussion will be unavailing till we get a bleaching bones of her thousands of immolated soldiers; and, Whig President and Whig Congress. We will close, therefore, by giving the result of our expethe old debt and claims against Mexico, and the hundred mil- rience-i. e. that the Domestic Market, in point of lions expense of the war, and prepare to pay the fifteen mil- steadiness and security, is superior to the foreign now, and-always has been; that the domestic mar-Never mind the shame, the dishonor! Down with the ket may be increased double, treble, quadruple, or American flag, from San Juan to Chapultepec, and send home quintuple its present extent, and enhance prices as prize. Send them home, that they may be dispatched to the save by the depression of manufactures, you lose

A SOUTHERNER. Mar 17, 1848.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

[COMMUNICATION.]

ITEMS FOR SOUTHERNERS. In times long past Alexander Hamilton said, "As Europe

will not take from us the products of our soil on terms consitent with our interests, the natural remedy is to contract as fast as possible our wants for hers." And Mr. Jefferson said, Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it might be proper for us to do the same," &c. Here are both Federal and Democratic authority enforcing the propriety of retaliatory measures against foreign countries, in cases of high duties or non-intercourse with us, in times long past, when such measures were deeme! more del Norte to the Gila, and from thence west from the mouth likely to prove efficient than those of milder and less injurious of the Colorado to the Pacific. What an area! New Mexiform both to them and to us. What was the object sought co, Santa Fe, part of Sonora, and all Upper California ours, both by Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Jefferson? There can be no question that both of them sought to establish terms of perfect equality and reciprocity in commercial intercourse; and the converse of what they said in reverse of the circum stances then prevailing would have been said by them both, viz: If any nation will take our commodities at low duties, it is our interest, our duty, and our natural and Christian obligation to take theirs also on the same terms. Commerce is not like gambling, in which what one party wins the other must lose; but it is not only the reverse of that, but a foreign market is absolutely necessary, not only to give value to the surplus of our productions, as it always does, but to impart, as it does with equal certainty, by the competition, a higher value to that large part of our productions that is consumed at home ; in other words, to the home market.

Now, England has abandoned her high duties and all her prohibitions, and the rates of duty on all articles of produce or manufacture frem other countries, tobacco excepted, range Treaty provides that the present white inhabitants of our new from five to filteen per cent., generally at ten per cent., and very few above that; and, what is most essential to us, cotton is free, and breadstuffs are to be free after February, choose to come under the laws and institutions of the United 1849. What, then, would Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Jefferson now say-nay, what did they say, applicable to this state of pect of such a course on the part of England? They said, of the United States, and take with them their property of reclaims it-and we are bound by treaty to keep peace with breadstuffs, let her abolish her corn laws, and we will meet Mexico-let her think of the bay of San Francisco! This in her on terms of reciprocity." And, now that England has hindrance by absurd and injurious restrictions, both as to ourselves and to them.

> If Great Britain and the United States thus lead off on liberal terms of reciprocity, with the benefits confined to themselves, but proffered to others on the same conditions, other nations seeing our advantages will not be slow to present their claims for a participation in and of consequence an increase of them, and but a few years will clapse before all the ries at all, nor had the territories the right to settle that quesremnants of barbarism, the devices of monarchs to obtain. money without the knowledge or consent of their people, and all the obstacles placed by man in the way of free intercourse among all men of all nations, will be removed forever.

Your correspondent, "A Southerner," speaks of the domestic market as superior to the foreign market in steadiness and security, &c. It is easy to prove that the domestic market, without a foreign one to take off the surplus quantities, is like a body without a soul-dead, inanimate, lifetess, and unprofitable. Nobody denies that the domestic is the larger, nensely the larger, but scarcely the more important. For instance, the estimate of the production of Indian corn in the United States in 1845 was four hundred and fifty million bushels ; only fifteen millions were exported to a foreign market, leaving of course four hundred and thirty-five millions for home consumption, (and which, whether sold or consumed, amounts to the same result to the nation,) a proportion of in H. B. M. surveying ship the Sulphur, in 1835; and it per bushel in the ports. The foreign market therefore shows that its importance not only by affording fifteen millions of dollars we tendered to the for fifteen million bushels corn that were exported, but, by its reflex effect in the enhancement of the price also of four

Now, whether this export of fifteen millions of corn is 1847 was the result of famine abroad or not, has but little to do with the subject. It was a foreign demand, from whatever cause ; (had it been the result of liberal terms and free all. Co. intercourse it would not have failed to half its extent this year time when the observations of Lieut. Col. Premont were made. results would have been if all were equally free, or we must wait for Democratic and American legislation to work out the problem practically. As to tobacco, there can be no question that Great Britain, in any treaty including all other things, would embrace that article too at a moderate rate; but, if she ANOTHER SOUTHERNER

FARE AND DREADFUL CASUALTY .- About four o'clock or Saturday the slarm of fire was given at New York, proceed-ing from a building in the rear of 136} Mulberry street, where A Common Stock Community has been started in Perry some persons were engaged in making fireworks. A portion county, Pa. The marriage ceremony is abrogated. In worship all dress white. Dancing, in which men, women, and children engage promiscuously, is a part of their religious exercises. The members are not all remarkable tectotailers. 'NAVY BILL-SLAVERY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-JUNE 1, 1848.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole n the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the naval service. Mr. VINTON made a brief explanation of the bill. The es-

timates, as originally sentin, were a fraction under \$11,000,000, and the Committee of Ways and Means had ascertained from the Secretary of the Navy that he would have about \$1,000,000 maining in the Treasury at the end of the year. applied to him to ascertain if these estimates could not be re-luced, and on an interview with the Secretary he had expressed the opinion that they could be reduced one and a half indlions. The estimates originally sent in were based on the suposition that ten thousand men of all descriptions would be em loved in the navy during the next fiscal year. The estimates ow sent in, and reduced one and a half millions, were based on the supposition that 8,500 instead of 10,000 men would be employed. As a matter of course the estimates for some ems could not be reduced. The Committee of Ways and Means believed that a sub-committee could better judge from what items this reduction should be taken; they accordingly appointed the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McKar) a sub-committee to sit with the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of making a full revision of his estimates, as they had full confidence that he would bring the Secretary down [a laugh] to the lowest possible point. Such was the bill reduced a million and a half from the original estimates.

Since the bill was reported other estimates had been sent in. which had given rise to certain amendments, which he was in-structed by the Committee of Ways and Means to report, and which he should move at the proper time. One was an esti-mate for the appropriations that would be necessary to meet the expenditures under the law of last session, which provided for carrying the mail of the United States by war steamers between New York and Liverpool, which was one line; another was for the same service from New York, by the way of New Orleans, to Chagres, another line; a third was for the same ransmission between Panama and the Territory of Oregon. he steamers on these various lines, which were ordered by the law of last session, were all in the course of construction; and the Committee of Ways and Means, since this bill was reported, had directed an amendment to be moved for the pur-

ose of making provision for this service.

Mr. PETTIT interposed and said he had understood the entleman from Ohio to say that the estimates in this bill were orincipally based on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy; he wished, then, to ask particularly whether the Secretary of the Navy had recommended the appropriation at the navy yards at Portsmouth, New York, Phi adelphia, Washington, and Norfolk for deedging machines to clear out the

channels and make improvements?

Mr. VINTON replied that there was nothing in the estimates for these various objects except such as was recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. PETTIT was glad to know that there was one gentle-

man in the Administration that concluded that the Government could clear out and improve rivers and harbors. Mr. VINTON further said that while there was nothing in the bill about which the gentleman from Indiana inquired which was not recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, it was proper to say that the estimates for these various navy varils ad been considerably cut down : that the provision in the bill

was not as large as the original estimates. But there was nothing here which was not originally estimated for.

PETTIT. That is all I wished to know. Mr. VINTON proceeded further to s y that the Committee of Ways and Means had also directed him to move an amendnent for the purchase of ground for the enlargement of the na vy yard at New York-an item of near \$300,000. In a word. amendments which he had been directed to move by the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide for the various objects which had come to the attention of the committee since they had reported the bill, amounted to something over one million of dollars; and the principal purpose for which he had desired the floor at this time was respectfully to ask that the commit-tee would permit the Committee of Ways and Means to offer these various amendments, and dispose of them before the deate was opened on the bill at large, for the reason that im portant amendments, appropriating large sums of money, required some elucidation, and could not be satisfactorily explained within the few minutes allowed after the debate was closed. He concluded by offering an amendment to insert beween the first and second items, the following

"For the pay of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington city, who shall be a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy, three thousand dollars, which shall be the salary per annum of said superintendent. And the provision in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtueth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight," which is in these words, viz. "including three thousand dollars for pay of the Superintendent, who shall be either a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy," shall be construed to apply to the Superintendent of said Naval-Observatory, and shall take effect om and after the passage of that act,

He explained that the sole object of this amendment was to ect the law of last Congress, which intended to give the Superintendent of the observatory the salary named; but the the original law intended to accomplish.

Mr. VENABLE followed with a constitutional argument. sustaining many of the views of the gentleman from South Carolina. He said he believed that this broad land, with its the same platform of a fair and equal intercourse, whether in this Union, for it had been acquired by the common blood regard to articles of our own production or the navigation of and common treasure of all. Difficulties, however, had been the seas, with the productions of the world, without let or suggested, and to settle them, in his judgment, it was best to walk right up to them calmly as statesmen and patriots, with kind feelings towards all. With feelings like these a platform could be erected on which all could stand; and to present his views of the platform on which all could stand, he had thrown himself on the indulgence of the committee.

In the outset he stated that he believed in the non-intervention doctrine. He believed that Government had no more right to establish slavery in the territories than to abolish it. ogress had no right to legislate on the subject in the territoon. The constitution had marked out clearly the course to

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all

needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Territory or other property! The territories were treated as property like ship yards, and as property alone. How were Territorial Governments established On this subject the constitution was silent. But how have Territorial Governments been established? Why, they had been organized in a manner extra-constitutional, the power to do so having sprung from the right to them as property. The Congress made an organic law, not for citizens, but for the inhabitants of the Territory, and by accepting it they were enabled to elect their Legislature and to organize a Territorial Government. Congress, however, by the acceptance of such an organic law on the part of those who had settled down there, acquired no right that it did not before possess, nor did the habitans acquire any other right than that conferred. Congress acquired right which was not given it by the constitution, and therefore this was extra-constitutional. He wished his proposition to be distinctly recollected. He held that all the territory of the United States belonged to all the people of all the States, and Congress as a trustee might make roles for their regulation. This Government had sequired territory both by pur-chase and by conquest, and in order to extend over it our laws habitans an organic law. Then land offices were established, judges were appointed, and the laws of the United States were administered there, with courts to execute those laws and the laws of the Territory, so far as they were ratified by the Congress of the United States. l'erritories were sovereign, why should they come here for the They were not sovereign. But ratification of their laws? had Congress then the right to legislate for them sult of the contract entered into on the bree; tance of the organic law of the Territories. They extended the laws of the United States over the Territories, and ant judges to execute did not think it was wise to exercise it. those laws, and the laws of the Territorial Legislature, so far as they were not inconsistent with the constitution of the United S ates. If they were sovereign they would have the right to do this for themselves; and from the decision of the judges, made according to laws so enacted, there was no appeal. If they had the right, and is were passed excluding slavery from the Territory, the judges would be bound to decide according to those laws, for it was a right without a remedy. When, however, the habitans had become owners of the soil, and had built up their homes in the widerness, and were such a number as would entitle them to a Re-resentative in Congreas, they would have the right to meet together and form a into the Union. Then they could acquire their sovereignty and dispose of slavery as they thought fit. For himself he never meant to live where slavery did not exist. He believed it to be a good institution, and where they tabernacle he would go. If his brethren from other sections of the Union were not friendly to the institution, he begged of them not to force their views on him. He into the Union. Then they could acquire their sovereignty and dispose of slavery as they thought fit. For himself he from other sections of the Union were not friendly to the institution, he begged of them not to force their views on him. He hoped they would not make all hats from the same block, and compel him to wear one. He believed, when there were a sufficient number of inhabitants in a Territory to forms sovereign State, that they had the right to form their own constitutions.

we acquire territory by conquest, whose organic law does not recognize slavery, it had been said that legislation would be necessary to carry it there. Now, such an argument must be fallacious, for the effect of conquest is that the laws and institutions of the conquering nation are made to extend over the formia, in which might be found institutions in conflict with the provisions of our constitution, but the moment those countries submitted to the sword of the conqueror, the whole conquered country became subject to the constitution of the Units.

Well, if that was what they really meant, it was the very thing for which Mr. B. contended. The country was full of the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep it in a proper condition. Yet, while this bill was waiting the action of the House, got the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep it in a proper condition. Yet, while this bill was waiting the action of the House, got the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep it in a proper condition. Yet, while this bill was waiting the action of the House, got the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep it in a proper condition. Yet, while this bill was waiting the action of the House, got the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep it in a proper condition. Yet, while this bill was waiting the action of the House, for the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep it in a proper condition. Yet, while this bill was waiting the action of the House, and the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep it in a proper condition. Yet, while this bill was valing the action of the House, and the pay of the officers and seamen of our navy, and for providing whatever was needful to keep quered country became subject to the constitution of the Unit-ed States. It was true the law of nations recognised the operation of laws of the conquered so far as to prevent anarchy, they were not to conflict with the organic law of the conquering country. The instance suggested by the gentleman from South Carolina was conclusive. Every one knew that in New Mexico and California the Catholic religion was the religion of the State; but all must know that as soon as it beame conquered by our arms religion became tree, and its free exercise was guarantied to all.

[A hiatus here occurs in the connexion of our Reporters' copy, which, neither of them being at hand, cannot be supplied.]

Did not Georgia at that time include Alabama and Mississippi; Virginia include Kentucky; and North Carolina include Tennessee? The constitution, therefore, in this provision obviously contemplated the extension of slavery over all the South. A State had sovereign authority either to estab-lish or to abolish it within its limits. Massachusetts, now so much opposed to slavery, might to-morrow, if she pleased, establish it by law within her own bounds, and Congress under the constitution would be bound to guaranty and protect her in so doing.

This argument, Mr. V. said, was ever most painful to him.

Would that the whole question had long since passed away: would that it could be forever banished from these halls, so that gentlemen from all sections and extremities of the Union might live together and love and respect each other as bre-thren. Many of those he saw around him had but a short time left to live under the protection and blessings of our glorious constitution. He looked back to a bright and an illustrious past, and he anticipated a future as happy ; but he at the ame time looked with apprehension and trembling at the perpetual agitation of this question—a question which was dragged into those halls only for mischief; never for any good end or with any good effect, but merely to aid in schemes of party ascendency and the struggles of ambition for party pre-emi-nence. For this and this alone were these reiterated blows hus ruthlessly struck at the sacred bond which had thus far held us together as a people. He trusted that a better spirit and wiser counsels would yet prevail. He trusted that our themselves. He fervently hoped that for no purpose whatever would these agitating discussions be renewed in the halls of legislation. Decided as he was in devoted attachment to the interests and principles of his own political party, he would not, for the sake of carrying out any party organization upon earth, introduce or permit discussions worse than useless; and content to be at him witness that it was not his fault. Here was another bill providing half discussions and disputes which tended only to tear us to pieces.

There existed a sickly sentimentality in some of the Northene Takes that was finding its outlet sometimes in Fourierism, scalping knife of the bloody savage; yet, while they were sometimes in Anti-slavery. But Massachusetts might as well undertake to meddle with and prohibit slavery in the State of Pennsylvania as in New Mexico or California. She might as well order Pennsylvania to discussions and disputes which tended only to tear us to pieces. Go where they would, he hoped and trusted that his constituents and their children would be permitted to carry their property with them and enjoy it in peace. He earnestly trust-ed that the settlement of delicate and agitating questions like this would not be left to be decided by a handful of squatters scattered here and there in an unsettled wilderness.

perty. But had not the constitution and the laws of this Union taxes teen imposed upon their owners and exacted by the Govment expressly on the assumption that slaves were proper-Even Judge McLean himself, who was often referred to s most opposed to the slave tenure, had decreed the sale of slaves on which a debtor had a lien and awarded a good title were not in conflict with the laws of the United States. to their purchaser? The constitution had regarded them as property from the foundation of the Government to this hour.
Slaves had been sold under the hammer time and again under the direct authority of the laws of the United States, and the gress of all settlement must be what it always had been from the direct authority of the laws of the United States, and the holder of such property was expressly fortified in his right to pursue and to recover it in the mids to what were by a misnomer called exclusively "the free States." They were taxed as property and sold as property by the order of this Government and by laws passed by the representatives of all the States. Gentlemen had read their follow-members long lectures here about "free soil." All soil was free. It was mere all soil was tree. Such doctrine was not gotten up when the fathers of our liberty first roused at the trumpet blast of free- of the United States, on the Mexican treaty; one great dom. No such doctrine was preached by Samuel Adams and any of freedom's birth started no such discussions, when their blood flowed together in commingling streams before the altars of liberty. Thousands from the North and thousands to from the South had died together for this soil we now hold to from the South had died together for this soil we now hold to the agitation which the introduction of that pro-

years prosperity in golden showers; after growing from some three or four millions to more than twenty millions, and seeing the clouds of heaven dropping unequalled blessings on them said once that he would veto any bill abolishing slavery in the original law intended to accomplish.

This amendment, therefore, only did what the original law intended to accomplish. the original law intended to accomplish.

Mr. RHETT next obtained the floor, and occupied an hour would risk the shipwreck of all their hopes on a mera abstraction, how could they have been overwhelmed with sorrowfield was happily spared to behold his country rise into na- acted on, would not slaveholders go into these territories, of her honor and prosperity in mid-heaven and without a cloud, but had kindly snatched him from a speciacle that would have Mr. E out nad kindly snatched him from a speciacle that would have rent his patriot heart with anguish. To this favored land the eyes of all the Old World were turned for example, for encouragement and the hope of universal freedom. Would we now for the sake of a barren abstraction risk the blighting of this last hope of oppressed humanity, and prove by our unhappy divisions that man was incapable of freedom? He trusted not He yet hoped better things. He trusted that the North and the South would agree to come together in a spirit of unity and of mutual concession. And when our new States, whether in the North or the South, should come knocking for admittance into the favored sisterhood of our most blessed Union, he trusted we should meet them only with welcome and hospitality, leaving each to act its own pleasure in a question

with which none other had a right to interfere The debate was here terminated for this day by the rising

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848.

And the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending Jun

Mr. BRODHEAD said that the bill before the committee was the naval approbriation bill, but the subject under discussion was slavery, and the power of the Government over slavery in the Territories. The two gentlemen who had yesterday die cussed this question had by their speeches convinced him that there were gentlemen in the South who held extreme opinions on this subject. He had heretofore supposed that the people of the South with one accord maintained the absolute trality of the General Government in regard to slavery; and all must remember with what vehemence the exercise of the right of pet tion to Congress on that subject had been resisted, and what menaces of disunion had been uttered, if it should be allowed. This was on the express ground that the General Government had nothing to do with slavery, in the way either of supporting or abolishing it. The South loudly disclaimed asking the Government to protect it in the Territories. ought to prohibit slavery in the Territories: it was both the power and the duty of Government to do so. Now the genthat Government possessed power over the subject in the Terrivories, but contended that that power should be exercised in upholding and supporting it there. There were, however, but new, either in the South or in the North, who contended but lew, either in the South or in the North, who contended that the power, if it existed, ought to be exercised. And ated the Wilmot proviso. Would the gentleman affirm that Mr. B. avowed his position to be in favor of an entire neutrality in the Government on the whole subject. Congress gave

that was the present attitude of his party!

Mr. BRODHEAD replied that the Democratic party all over gress could abolish their laws, and this was the re- the Territories the machinery of a territorial government, and he was for letting the Territories work the machine for them-

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BAYLY) contended that the clause in the constitution respecting the legislative power of Congress in regard to the Territories of the United States conferred no political jurisdiction. The practice of the Government, however, had proceeded on an opposite construction. Mr. B. waived any decision of that question, but contented himself with maintaining the inexpediency of the Government taking any action, on the subject, but leaving it any action of the position of the Democratic party was a position of neutrality. Let the Whigs declare how they stood in regard to this matter. If they abandond the proviso, (and if they supported a slaveholding candidate they did virtually abandon it,) let them say so at once.

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Mr. BROWN of Mississippi, after a brief apology for speaking to a subject not before the committee, after having the proviso, and they are a position of the Whigs declare how they should be provided they are a position of the was a ernment taking any action on the subject, but leaving it en-

they had certain calchwords which marked them as a party, and were used for party ends alone. Among these was that of "free soil." What did this mean? Had it any intellireign State, that they had the right to form their own constitution, and he should not vote against the admission of a State
so qualified, either with or without slavery.

He wished to say a word on another point which had been
brought into discussion on this floor some short time since. If

| When it was opened in the morning by the prayer of the
Chaplain he was in attendance, and with scarce an exception
he had been present at every vote taken since the beginning
of the session, and had at all times endeavored in his place to
forward the public business. But how stood that business

their own faces.

It was said that slavery was a great moral and political evil : it might be so; but the world was full of evils of va-

could not be changed.

Mr. B. held that the legislation which had been resorted to in Mr. B. held that the legislation which had been resolved of ly quiet.

New York and in Massachusetts to prevent the recapture of Mr. S. said he would now read the titles of some of the calcular while

owner of a tunaway in recovering his property.

Mr. JENKINS said no such law existed in New York.

Mr. BRODHEAD was happy to learn the fact, and was very sorry the same could not be said for his own State.

The nation had lately been greatly agitated on this subject, and there was a party among us who were perfect Don Quixotes in philanthropy; they could totally overlook an evil at their own doors to gaze upon and weep over one a thousand miles off. Men worked themselves into a fever about this Wilmot provise from whose States probably not one family

would ever remove into California or New Mexico. South-Territories, as they successively grew up and passed from infancy to that degree of maturity and vigor that enabled them numbers, because the country was one where slavery would (like the child that no longer needs the aid of the mother sfinger to steady its tottering footsteps) to walk alone, would have this question of slavery or no slavery left to them to decide for tural feeling, were unwilling to be put under the ban.

There was one to protect the suffering would in the calendar from No. 9 up to No. 520, still this question of slavery or no slavery left to them to decide for tural feeling, were unwilling to be put under the ban.

words "free male" citizen. It was an impertinent intermeddling with other people's business.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Raett) had

ritories to settle this question of slavery there for all time to come. Now, Mr. B. did not think it very well became us But gentlemen insisted that it was impossible under the constitution for a citizen of the United States to hold persons as property. But had not the constitution and the laws of this Union regarded them from the beginning as property? Had not direct was. Mr. B. had rather trost a company of squatters to what authority he asserted that the President would not veto make a constitution under which to live, than a pack of dreaming Fourierites shut up in cities, who knew nothing of life in a new country. He held that those who were in the Territories had a right to form their own laws, provided they

As to this Wilmot proviso question, it was not a practice mbug to talk to us about free soil; in these happy States this question; in evidence of which he read quotations from viso had produced throughout the country was gratuitous

Ah, could they have supposed that, after enjoying for sixty and without any reason or necessity.

Mr. B. here read some authorities in support of his position. He expressed his surprise that Mr. Van Buren had

assert that Mr. Van Buren had changed his opinions? Mr. B. disclaimed any such assertion.

Heaven spared him to look upon the broad sun and would not the perpetuation of slavery there inevitably

to act on the subject? Mr. B. maintained that all the States were bound by the

provisions of the Missouri compromise; and he was willing adopt it as tending to the same result as his own doctrine

of government neutrality.

Mr. B. quoted the Alabama platform, as laid down by rgin, echief justice of that State, and formerly Judge Dar member of Congress.

The Missouri compromise had been forced upon Southern States by the Northern representatives. By it the existence of slavery north of 36° 30' was abolished; south of that degree of lat.tude the people were to be suffered to choose for themselves whether it should exist within their nits or not. Men from all parts of the Union at the last Congress had been willing to sgree upon this as a peace measure. In March, 1820, when that compromise was first adopted, the States had been equally divided on the subject of slavery, eleven of them prohibiting, and eleven admitting it. The vote in the House of Representatives on its adoption had seen 134 to 42, and in the Senate 31 to 10. The compromise had been imposed upon the South by Northern votes nd he held that men of the North ought now to be willing to

who was himself a practical slaveholder. If they wanted to carry him into the chair, or when they got him there, they would have to abandon the plan of getting into power by abusing slavery.

They would be obliged to back out from the Wilmot proviso, question should be taken out of the arens of political controversy in the Northern States, Mr. B. should heartily rejoice.

But now a different ground was assumed. The advocates of to be assumed by the Democratic party. On this that party the Wilmot proviso insisted that the Government could and would stand united and firm, however much the Whigs might tleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) agreed with them ladelphia were for or against the Wilmet proviso? The Dethat Government possessed power over the subject in the mocracy were against it. He hoped the Whigs would either

affirm or repudiate it.

Mr. DUER asked whether the gentleman from Pennsylva-

Mr. DUER would thank the gentleman to read him the

the Union would repudiate it.

Mr. BRODHEAD said the position of the Democratic party

ermment taking any action on the subject, but leaving it entirely to the people of the Territories. Congress could not alter the provisions of the constitution, and he insisted that the whole matter ought to be left with the States and the Territories. The states are the provisions of the constitution, and he insisted that the whole matter ought to be left with the States and the Territories. greas, they would have the right to meet together and form a constitution for themselves, and to come to the doors of this Government and say we are brethren, and demand admittance and he thought we ought to regard the ancient republican prinspeech in opposition to the Wilmot provise, and in vindica-tion of the right of the people of the South to go into the Ter-ritories with their slaves, and the want of all authority, either in Congress or the Territorial Governments, to prohibit them.

Mr. B. having concluded-Mr. SAWYER said that he was about to pursue a cours which probably would not meet the acceptance of many gen tlemen around him. It was known to all who heard him that he had not troubled the House with many long specches of his either during the present session of Congress or the last. Yet he was a diligent attendant on the sittings of the House.

commencement of the session till this very hour. The public business had been criminally neglected.

Mr. S. would now quote for the benefit of the country and for the information of the committee some items from the general calendar of the business of the House which yet renained to be done. There were on that calendar more than evil: it might be so; but the world was full of evils of various sorts which it was impossible to remedy and which we must make up our minds to endure; and, great as this evil might be, it might become yet greater if an attempt was made forcibly to pen it up within its present geographical limits. Could such a design be effected, and should it turn out that slavery within those limits ceased to be profitable to slavenholders, the adjacent States would soon be overrun with a black population of the very worst description. Slavery had always existed in the world, and he presumed always would; it had been made no ground of excommunication from the always existed in the world, and he presumed always would; it had been made no ground of excommunication from the church, and it ought not to be of excommunication from a political party. The negro race, always subjected to degradation among men, had never occupied a condition so elevated as it held in our Southern States. Slavery was distinctly recognised in the constitution, and those who recognised the authority of that instrument ought to hold their peace upon the subject; but, however they might rave, the constitution could not be changed.

mocratic side of the House—it was they who, instead of doing the business of the country, were occupying the time in discussions on slavery. The debate had been opened by a gentleman holding the extreme of Southern principles; and the practical result would be, that in some portions of the Union that speech would be quoted on them as exhibiting the party's doctrine, while an ultra Wilmot proviso Democrat had made a speech on the opposite side of the question; and in other sections of the Union the Whigs would read that speech to the people as a sample of democratic doctrine. The other to the people as a sample of democratic doctrine. The other side, seeing the game thus coming into their hands, sat perfect-

New York and in Massachusetts to prevent the recapture of runaway slaves was in direct conflict with the constitution.

Mr. JENKINS asked to what legislation of New York the gentleman alluded?

Mr. BRODHEAD said he did not pretend to a minute knowledge of all the laws passed by the New York Legislature, but he was under the impression that a law had been passed in that State which forbade all State officers to aid the passed in that State which forbade all State officers to aid the laws passed in that State which forbade all State officers to aid the laws passed in that State which forbade all State officers to aid the laws passed in that State which forbade all State officers to aid the laws passed in that State which forbade all State officers to aid the laws passed by the New York Legislature. were thus delaying the business that ought to be done.

Mr. S said he wanted this slavery debate to be at least

Mr. S said he wanted this slavery debate to be at least postponed to next week, when many gentlemen would be absent from the House at the convention to be held at Philadelphia. While those gentlemen were away, they could not, in justice, take up the important business and act upon it; in he hoped, therefore, the House would dispose of this appropriation bill, and perhaps of one other to-day; and then, while the gentlemen were absent at Philadelphie, those who remained might discuss just what they pleased, to occupy the time. But the bills on the calendar were important to every man in the country; and, if gentlemen would be continuing man in the country; and, if gentlemen would, by continuin waiting, unacted on. There was one to protect the suffering emigrants to Oregon, who were being butchered by the scalping knife of the bloody savage; yet, while they were service of their country. There was another for removing sunken rocks in the harbor of New York; he called the The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) had attention of gentlemen from New York to it. Another bill objected to permitting a "handful of squatters" in the Terprovided for widows and orphans of men who had died in our naval service. Then there were bills providing for the improvement of rivers and harbors, some of them just and honest, and, if gentlemen would keep off of it such as were dis-

> the river and harbor bill? Mr. SAWYER said on the authority of the President's

veto message.
Mr. STEWART. Which message?

Mr. SAWYER. The last veto message. He was not mistaken. He understood the objections of the President. He went against bills which were not of public and general

Mr. BURT wanted to know whether the gentleman from Ohio meant to say that, among the bills which the House had neglected to take up, was the river and harbor bill, and that it would not be vetued?

Mr. S. replied in the negative. Mr. BURT. Did you not mention that bill?
Mr. SAWYER. I mentioned a bill to remove rocks in

ne harbor of New York.

Mr. BURT said the gentleman from Ohio was a good Democrat. Did he mean to pledge himself that the President would not veto any bill for internal improvements? If so, he hoped that the Democratic party would adopt some other re-

veto, and would.

Mr. STEWART. What bills are they? Mr. SAWYER said he had not time now to specify them.

Mr. STANTON asked whether Mr. SAWYER meant to say that the nominee of the Democratic Convention would veto any bill for which he had himself voted? Mr. SAWYER said he must proceed in his remarks. There were bills on that calendar in which every gentleman in the

House was interested, and it was an abuse of the rights of the people to prevent by irrelevant debate these bills from being passed. There were five hundred bills yet behind, many of they would not be able to reach; and then when an adjournment was moved gentlemen were so much afraid of their constituents that they cried out for the year and nays, that they

returning into committee, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would have an apportunity to speak to the bill. He hoped that, after having allowed an opportunity, while the Convention was held at Philadelphia, for debate on general topics, they should afterwards set in scriously to the ne session, and go through with it, and then when they went home they would receive the cheering plaudits of their constituents, "Well done, good and faithful servants!" The amendmont, moved on Thursday last by Mr. VINTON,

in relation to the superintendent of the Naval Observatory, to come in after the first item, was read and agreed to.

NEW GALVANIC APPARATUS.

The Rev. Dr. CALLAM, Prefessor of Physical Science in Maynooth College, has invented a new kind of galvanic bat-tery, in which the pile consists of alternate plates of zinc and cast iron. In ordinary batteries, the use of platina plates is a source of great expense-the ordinary price of platina being 32s per ounce. In those in which copper is substituted for platina, the great number of pairs of plates required renders abide by it as a peace measure.

The Whigs talked of nominating for President a gentleman to be as efficient as the one that has just been completed at the College of Maynooth, would require 10,000 pairs of cop-per and zinc plates, and thus it is estimated that the entire per and zinc plates, and thus it is estimated that the entire battery could not be constructed for less than £2,000. A Grove battery as powerful as the Maynooth one would require r their candidate would not get a Southern State. If that an expenditure of of £800 for platina alone, independently of other cost, while only the Maynooth battery has cost in the preissue. The ground of entire neutrality was the true ground to be assumed by the Democratic party. On this that party would stand united and firm, however much the Whigs might divide. The coming election would finally settle this question. He wanted to know whether his friends to meet in Philadelphia were for or against the Wilmot provise? The Provise that the present instance £40. A series of experiments were tried, from which it appears that this battery is three times as powerful as any other now in existence. A full-grown turkey was killed in half a second on being tenched by the wires; dices of iron, thick pieces of copper, and pieces of the hardest tempered steel were ignited with the greatest ease.—Herald.

The foregoing baragraph has aligned to a disastrous which it appears that this battery is three times as powerful as any other now in existence. A full-grown turkey was killed in half a second on being tenched by the wires; dices of iron, thick pieces of copper, and pieces of the hardest temperature and the present that the present that the present is the present that the present that

the following note, addressed to the editors of the Philadelphia North American :

Messrs. Entrons : A paragraph quoted by you appeared in the North American of yesterday, in which it is represented that the use of iron as a substitute for platina in Grove's voltaic batteries is an invention of Callam. This is erroneous. Several years since Schonbien made a battery in which iron was employed in lieu of platina. Instructed by the account published of his apparatus, I made a battery of the same material, but original in form and arrangement, which I call the constant battery calorimotor. For equal surfaces the igniting power of the battery (as compared with those upon the old

Nevertheless, there is a great disadvantage in the use of con. Although, while in action under favorable circumstances, iron answers very well, it is always oxiodized when, after being in contact with the acid, it is exposed to the air : and the furnes of nitric oxide, which are very injurious to the respiratory organe, are much more copious when iron is em-

My experience induced me to abandon the use of iron for

extensive series, or other powerful batteries to be used, excepting, transiently, for illustration.

Lat crly, I resorted to a construction which combined the principle of the galvanic deflagrators with that of the constant bettery, in which platina was used with effect, and yet very economically. Of this construction I shall, before long, publish an account. I am, gentlemen, your well wisher,

May 11, 1818.

MATTHEW GREGORY died at Albany on the 4th instant, in MATTHEW GERSORY died at Albany on the 4th instant, in the 91st year of his age. He was one of the men of the "better days of the republic." He entered the army, in Connecticut, as a non-commissioned officer, and served during the whole of the war. He participated in all the sufferings of the army at Valley Forge. Before the close of the war he received a licutenent's commission, and was in Hamilton's brigade at the capture of Cornwallis. He was one of the last, if not the very last surviving member of the Society of Cincinnati.—Albany Journal.